

CHINA



MAIL.

Vol. XXII. No. 1141.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1866.

Price, \$15 per Annum.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATION.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.
A DAILY PAPER.
Price—\$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.
WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)
Price—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.
ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*. The *China Mail* has been permanently enlarged in size, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
Consisting of 8 full pages, and containing the articles in the *Evening Mail* and *China Mail* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.
ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.
THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DEPARTURE.
Price.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.
ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.
A. SHORTEDE & Co.,
Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE.
ON SATURDAY, 3th January 1867, will be published the first number of the **SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE**, AND LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.
To be continued weekly.—Subscription \$15. 12 per annum; payable in advance.
The Gazette will be an Official Medium for the publication of British, United States, French and Prussian Consular, and Supreme Court Notifications and Correspondence; and will contain Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme Court, Police Cases, and Proceedings at Bankruptcy; Original Articles on legal questions, and matters affecting Foreign interests in China and Japan; Notes and Queries on Legal points; a Summary of the events of the Week, &c.
Advertisements will be charged \$1. per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50c. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion. Communications for the Editor to be addressed, care of Shanghai Recorder Office, and Advertisements and Subscriptions to be sent to that office.
a. ja. Shanghai, December 11, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTEDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr. NICHOLAS BELFIELD DENNIS; and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.
EDWARD ANDREWS.
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.
WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTEDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr. EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.
A. SHORTEDE & Co.
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.
WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTEDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr. EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.
A. SHORTEDE & Co.
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOIS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

On-MORROW, the 28th December, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steam-ship "DOYVAL," Boissac Commandant, H.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding:
At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.
At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius. At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marsaille, and accepted in transit through Marsaille for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1/4 upon Merchandises and 1/2 upon Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places the side of Suex. Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 22nd December, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suex is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for the consequence or penalties which may be incurred by non-compliance with this requirement.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. COHEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 27, 1866.

Notice.
THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the Messageries Impériales' Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay.—
N.M., 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.
From Marsaille.—
Ex "Imperial," 1 case Effects.
K. & Co., Mayeur, 1 case Effects.
Ex "Donau,"
L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.
Y. Ex "Cambridge,"
M. L. G. 1, 1 case Baggage.
Ex "Imperial,"
De Paire, 1 Parcel Books.
A. COHEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 26, 1866.

Notice.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.
PRIZE MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.
TOULMIN & GALE,
Makers (to Her Majesty's Government, Bank of England, &c.) of

PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES.
WRITING DESKS, DRAWING CASES, TRAVELLING, TOILETTE & CARRIAGE BAGS. Jewel Boxes, Cases for Presentation, &c.

MANUFACTORY.
Size Lane, City and 7, New Bond St., London.
Opposite the Clarendon.
Illustrated Catalogues post free.

Russia Leather, finest quality, £9 9s. With Dressing Case, £14 4s.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,
Beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS, they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,
Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Olives & Stores.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY DIRECTS THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC, and of all who USE STEEL PENS, to the INCOMPARABLE EXCELLENCE of his Productions, which, for QUALITY OF MATERIAL, EASY ACTION, and GREAT DURABILITY, will insure Universal Preference.

Every Pocket bears the Fac-simile of his Signature.

They can be Obtained Retail of Every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES

HEAL & SON.
THESE CHAIRS, &c., which is entirely IRON & WOOD, and is suitable for all purposes. Their stock consists of—
SEAIR MATTRESS.
The Patent is for a material from felt into a mat, and is especially suited for warm climates.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

TO IMPORTERS.
THE undersigned, by to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent.

E. MOSES & SON,
CORNER OF MINOR AND ALDCLATE, LONDON.

Diminford's Fluid Magnesia.
For Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

A IDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN GOUT, AND INDIGESTION.
And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP.
It forms a most agreeable effervescent draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge. In hot seasons and hot climates the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY **DINNIFORD & Co.,** CHEMISTS, &c., 172, New Bond Street, London.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.
CAUTION.—See that "DINNIFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.
JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet
AND **VICTORIA ROSE**
MAGENTA.

Trade Mark: **"A PEACOCK."**
Packed in 1 lb. Tins, at 1/6s. per lb. 2 oz. Bottles, at 1/3d. 1/4d. 1/2d. 1 oz. " " " " 1s. 6d. " "

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture, suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON.
Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(Established 1820.)

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
CHEMICALLY PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADDING.

Cartridge Cases for Breach-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER TRAMER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
GUINNESS & Co.'s EXTRA STOUT
We beg respectfully to inform Merchants and Shippers for the India Market, that we have recently made such arrangements with the Brewery as will enable us in future to execute any orders for Bottled Stout, with which they may favour us with promptness and on the best terms.

SPARKS, MOLINE & Co.,
Sole Consignees.
LONDON, August 1866.

CONFECTIONERY.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER BY J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co.,
(J. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith & Co., Pall Mall, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messrs.)
116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Successors to O. MOORE & Co.,
MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOREIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.

Established 1750.
LONDON BANKERS—Messrs ROBERTS & Co.
MIDNIGHTS and consignments received and promptly and carefully attended to. O. C. & Co. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments in the best advantage.

Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods. Orders may be payable by London Houses or by remittance.
May, 1865.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS.
Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Great Charlotte Street, S. London,
PATENTERS OF THE CELEBRATED AIR CHAMBER HAT.

Prize Medalists, International Exhibitions, London 1862, Dublin 1865.
Contractors for Helmets to the London Police Force.

ARMY HELMETS & CAPS with latest improvements. J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Stock-keepers.

CAUTION.—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.
* * * Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

INSURANCES.
London Insurance Corporation.
(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1855

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800,
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Agent.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR JOSEPH KRUMMENACHER was from the 1st July 1866, admitted a Partner in my Firm which heretofore will be carried on under the Style and Name of SANDER & Co.

F. SANDER.
Hongkong, September 24, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned under the Seal of the Probate Court of Hongkong, the 7th day of August, A.D. 1866, in the Estate of the Late HENRY NOBLE. All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to send them in as early as possible, and all persons INDEBTED to said Estate are requested to pay to the Accounts without delay.

MAX FISCHER,
Administrator.
Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third and Final Dividend of 1/4 of 1% will be paid at Canton, on and after the 21st Dec. 1866, on all CLAIMS proved against the INSOLVENT ESTATE of Messrs NYE, BROTHERS & Co.
By order of the United States Consul.
RUSSELL & Co.,
for Assignees of the Estate.
Canton, October 20, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr JOHN STEWARD LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, and the Business will hereafter be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased on the 18th June 1866.

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR EDWARD WALLACE, is authorised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan: PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WACHSMAKERS and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1866, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

WITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER.
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr T. KILBURN HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PARNER DUNNISON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs JOSEPH OXFORD, HENRY DANZIGER, JACOB ARNOLD and ALEXANDER COSMAN LEVYSOHN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the Partners, who will heretofore sign the firm in liquidation.

OXFORD & Co.
Hongkong, China, September 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above business heretofore carried on by Messrs OXFORD & Co., at Hongkong and Canton will be continued by the undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents under the firm of,

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
J. ARNHOLD.
A. C. LEVYSOHN.
P. KARBURG.
Hongkong, September 11, 1866.

ward's objection, that there was no proof at all that the prisoner forged the paper himself, he thought was met by the fact that the letter was dated on the very day that Julian asked him the last time for money when immediately afterwards he went out, and after a certain absence returned with it and handed it to the former person. His Honor afterwards drew attention to the clumsy and absurd nature of the attempted forgery, and the fact eventually returned a verdict of "not guilty of forgery, but was unguilty in their opinion that he was guilty of felonious uttering. His Honor reserved passing sentence.

COUNTERFEITING AND UTTERING.

Lai-tong-hie, Chow-a-yong, Lai-a-kum, Lai-a-ching, Lai-a-lum, and Lai-a-kum, next appeared in dock charged with counterfeiting and selling base coin, and also with aiding and abetting in selling counterfeit coin, on the 12th day of November 1886 in Victoria. The prisoners who were undressed, having collectively pleaded not guilty to the charge, the Attorney General after stating an outline of the facts of the case called.

Edward Brown who being sworn deposed that he was police constable; he went to a house No. 5, in the Tung man lane, on the 12th November, with Inspector O'Keefe, constable Foreman, and two Chinese. Witness entered the shop by virtue of a warrant, and on going in a man made his escape down a drain at the back of the house. Witness saw six men in the shop, the prisoners who were arrested there, and taken charge of.

The second prisoner was working at an anvil. All the other prisoners appeared to be engaged. One was sitting at a desk with writing materials thereon. The man working at the anvil, dropped some metal on the ground. Witness seized the money in Court and all the other articles in the shop. Witness had been previously the same day in the morning about half past ten, to the shop, and saw the man who was arrested outside of the shop. Witness gave certain directions to his boy, Lee-a-choy, and saw him enter the shop and come out it, when he handed a packet of dollars containing six apparently good medians. The dollars in question were examined at the Police Court by the Government Sheriff in the presence of witness. The packet of dollars was bought for \$1. The packet of dollars was then tied up marked and handed to the Inspector of Police.

In answer to the second prisoner—Witness saw him hammering at some kind of metal.

Lee-a-choy was then placed in the box. Being declared he deposed that he was servant to constable No. 22. Witness knows the Quong-on-shop in Tung-man Lane and remembers going there in November. Lum-che-cheong, a witness, proceeded then in consequence of what was told him by Lum-che-cheong. On entering the shop, the master made his escape afterwards. Witness asked the master for some copper dollars, and gave him a Hongkong dollar, when he returned six bad dollars; they were similar to those in the Court. Lum-che-cheong received them from witness just outside the shop. Lum-che-cheong handed them to the first witness. They were done up in paper. Lum-che-cheong was close to witness. This all took place immediately after leaving the shop. Witness was present when the prisoners were arrested they were sitting down, one at the counter.

By the Judge—Witness has never seen the prisoners before he had known the shop for three months, but never entered it.

In answer to the court, witness said the sign of the shop was that of the Quong-hoong shop, and that sheriffs were taught their profession, by the proprietor.

The sheriff of the Police court was then placed in the box and declared, that the six dollars in court were bad and worth ten cents each; there were the same dollars as put in evidence by constable Brown and as being received by him from Lum-che-cheong. Witness examined six dollars at the Magistrate's. They were of a similar description to those now in court, and they were produced on that occasion by constable Brown. Witness was shown many other dollars. The packet of six was amongst them. The bad dollars in court are intended to represent Medians.

By the Judge—Witness knows the Quong-won shop in Tung-man Lane, and has seen a public advertisement about the street stating it was a shoeing establishment, but he did not know the master; it was a teaching shop. It is not the business of such a shop to sell bad dollars, and he knew that a teacher of shoefits did not sell copper dollars.

Prisoner asking no questions.

Inspector O'Keefe was placed in the box, and being sworn deposed that he was present in the shop in Tung-man lane when the prisoners were arrested. Witness noticed one of the men with a hammer in his hand; he was sitting behind an anvil. The bags of dollars in Court were found in a locker, and some were the counter in the shop at the back. The small baskets now in court contained bad dollars, others were found in an enclosed partition at the back premises. There was a sliding door enclosing an aperture covering the entrance.

By the Judge—Witness saw no one else in the shop besides the prisoners, and as far as he is aware, represent the whole of the dollars found in the house. Nothing was said to witness by the prisoners about Singapore, neither did he see any letters belonging to the prisoners. The Inspector who searched the prisoners would be able to give evidence on the subject, but he was not in attendance.

The Judge here expressed the desire of the court that everything found on prisoners by the Police should be forwarded to the Supreme Court at their trial, as it was of great importance in furthering the ends of justice.

Lum-a-ching, the sheriff at the Police Court, being recalled stated that at the time he examined the dollars at the Magistrate's there were more than ten now produced, which consists of about one half. The large quantity of half dollars and rupees are all bad. When witness examined the large quantity they were all equally bad with those now in Court.

John Pritchett, foreman of the Coining Department to the Royal Mint, was next sworn, and deposed that some of the articles in Court might be used for making bad coin, the crucibles and bars might be used for coining, also the solder, but it would be necessary to have moulds. There were some ingot moulds which could be used for running off broken silver, a small quantity of which the witness also noticed. There was also a dummy to insert inside a silver shell of the dollar. With the articles in Court aided with moulds bad coins could be manufactured.

The proclamation was then read legalising the Mexican dollar as the Queen's current coin for the Colony.

This concluded the evidence in the indictment against the prisoners, and as a petition had been forwarded to the bench with the stamps of a great number of Chinese houses, on behalf of the prisoners, representing them all as intending emigrants to Singapore, His Honor directed some of them to be called.

The Attorney General then stated that taking into consideration the aspect of the case, had assumed, he desired to press the charge any further by direction of the court, when the jury by direction of the court, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were ordered to be discharged from custody. The jury added to their verdict the remark that they were of opinion that an illegal business was carried on at the house where the prisoners were found. His Honor then directed the interpreter of the court to inform the Chinese present, that on no pretence were they allowed to have had dollars in their possession.

21st December, 1886.

His Honor the judge again took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock when the following jury were sworn viz: Messrs. J. H. Callis, A. S. Cohen, L. J. Jones, W. H. Nottley, W. B. Spratt, J. R. Anton, and H. Johnson.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Wong-a-yuen, a coolie boy, was first placed in the dock on the charge of manslaughter, to which the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General then informed the jury that the fatal act was committed by the prisoner, as they could see quite a boy, and the deceased was another coolie, both being coolies, of about the same age. The fatal blow was struck after a quarrel between the two boys at a hydrant in Tank Street, Tai-pan-shan, where they had repaired with their buckets to obtain water; having thus briefly stated the facts of the case, the Attorney General called—Tsin-a-pai, who being declared, stated that he lived in Wing-hui lane; he remembered the morning of the 26th November, he saw the prisoner at the bar on that day, fighting with another boy, whom witness believes is dead, there were several other people there also. The two boys were fighting with bamboo near the tank where they had gone with their buckets to carry away water. The prisoner struck the deceased a blow on the head which caused the blood to cover his face, when the latter ran away having thrown down his bamboo; when the prisoner ran after him still retaining his bamboo, the deceased having stopped, and the prisoner paying no attention to the request of the bystanders to cease fighting, followed him and struck the deceased another blow on the head with the bamboo, the deceased then fell in the gutter, but got up again and ran into a tin smith's shop. By the prisoner—Witness does not know how the fight began, Cheong-a-lok being next called, declared that he was the master of the tin-smith's shop at the cross roads in the Queen's Road. Witness knows Chin-a-ying, he was employed by him as cook; on the 26th of November, in the morning, the boy went out to fetch water, with two buckets and bamboo; when he returned, witness was in the shop, the boy was covered with blood, and directly appeared to be half stupid, and directly afterwards he fell down on the floor of the shop; he was conveyed to the hospital, where he died. Prisoner asking no questions of this witness, Andrew Cochrane, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, was next called, who deposed that he recollected the deceased boy being brought into the Civil Hospital on the morning of the 26th of November last; witness on examining the body found that death had ensued from a fracture on the front part of the skull, under which there was a large clot of congealed blood; this circumstance fully accounted for the death of the deceased. This concluded the case against the prisoner.

Prisoner in his defence stated that the deceased came to the hydrant early in the morning to get water whilst the prisoner had his bucket under the spout. The deceased threw his bucket away, and in consequence of this behaviour they had a quarrel which resulted in a challenge, on the part of the deceased, to fight the prisoner, and when he met again a short time afterwards, the deceased commenced the fight, and he all to the ground and injured himself. This being the substance of his statement, prisoner called Cheong-a-lok, who on being declared stated that he was a carpenter, and on the morning of the 26th of last month he was waiting for water at the hydrant in Tank Lane; at that time, the prisoner and deceased were also there; it was the prisoner's turn to go and draw the water. The deceased boy pushed away the prisoner, and dragged away his bucket; a quarrel then arose between them, the deceased boy commencing by pushing the prisoner; this led to a fight, when another boy came to the assistance of deceased, and attacked the prisoner in concert with the deceased; the prisoner being overwhelmed by the two, he was driven away, and the deceased pursuing fell down and struck himself. The deceased after this came back to the tank and carried both the buckets back to the shop. By the Attorney General—witness belongs to the same city and is a friend of his. (Witness did not join in the fight, there were plenty of coolies who witnessed the fight. The prisoner asking no further questions, His Honor addressed the jury said the case before them was short but of some importance, and from the evidence it was for them to judge which of the two disputants commenced the affray; if they believed the statement of the prisoner and his witness then of course the prisoner was justified in defending himself from his assailants. His Honor thought the evidence of the prisoner's witness was rather improbable. The jury thereupon after a very short consultation returned a verdict of not guilty. The judge in ordering the prisoner to be discharged, told him that he had had a very narrow escape from imprisonment, but he must remember that himself and others, who are in the habit of carrying bamboos, must take care what use they make of them, and the court hoped that the risk he had run would make him more careful in future.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Lum-yue-ping, was next placed in the dock, charged with highway robbery and with being armed at the time. The indictment having been interpreted to the prisoner, he pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General then opened the case, from which it appeared, that the prisoner

in company with two other men suddenly rushed from a joss house near the village of Toong-lo-wan, on the road to Sowkwan, and stopped a wayfarer whom they stripped of all his clothes and decomped. Their victim meeting with a policeman shortly afterwards, returned and found the three men near the same spot; they were chased and the prisoner was captured, his companions escaping. Cheong-a-yong, the main in question, declared that he was employed in a drugshop, the Wo-kei at Sowkwan. Witness remembers the evening of the 29th November, he was proceeding to Toong-lo-wan from East Point, when suddenly from a joss house three men rushed out on him, of whom prisoner was one, seized his cue, and said we have waited for you some time. The three men were each armed with swords in their hands. Witness was stripped of all his clothing and left in a state of complete nudity. Witness went towards home, and met on his way a policeman, to whom he related what had been done to him. Witness saw the prisoner hide himself under a boat on the beach and directed the constable to him, where the prisoner was arrested. There was also another man in the boat, he is not here, but he gave evidence before the Magistrate. Witness is quite sure the prisoner is one of the three men who robbed him, or is one of the men who helped him in the boat, at the time the prisoner was taken, having been read it proved that the prisoner rushed in the night time into his boat, and directly afterwards the constable came and took the prisoner at the bar away, the prisoner being a perfect stranger to deponent. The witness said in answer to the bench that the time the prisoner was taken, he was in the boat, and was very short. Prisoner in his defence said that he was journeying along the road in the neighbourhood of Sowkwan in the evening of the day in question, and hearing of a robbery, he became alarmed for his own person and had himself in the boat as described. His Honor in reading over the evidence against the prisoner remarked that if the jury believed the witness just heard in the box, and the corroborative deposition read in Court, and from the time that elapsed between the robbery and the arrest of the prisoner, there was not much doubt about his identity. His Honor left the case in their hands when the jury directly returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Mr Douglas said that the prisoner was very well known indeed to the Gaol authorities, and also the police, he having on two former occasions been an inmate in that establishment, and that he bore a very bad character; he was in the habit of changing name to prevent recognition. Mr Douglas further stated that he had no marks on his person.

His Honor replied that he thought it was high time his body should show such description of punishment, and the prisoner that he had been found guilty of the charge, on the clearest possible evidence, and from the character given him by the superintendent, the court would endeavour to see whether a little more severity would not have the effect of preventing such frequent recurrence of his visits to the Gaol in future. The sentence of the court was that he be imprisoned for twelve months and receive three whippings of twenty-five strokes each.

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EXAMINATION OF SCHOLARS AT ST. SAVIOUR'S SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

The Examination of the Scholars at St. Saviour's School commenced at 11 a.m. on Thursday Dec. 20, the Spanish, French and Portuguese classes being those on the list for the first day. Several gentlemen in connection with the establishment were present; amongst them Monsignor Louis Chelazzi, Bishop of Shanghai, the Spanish Consul, French and Spanish consuls, and two other Portuguese gentlemen. Towards the close of the proceedings, His Excellency the Governor of Macao arrived. The examination opened by questioning in Spanish grammar and translation, the 24 scholars belonging to this section. The answers were very satisfactory, and considering the ages of the scholars varied from 8 to 16 years, were in some cases surprising. One boy showed particular quickness, José Aires by name and only 10 years of age; and two others named Severino Alberto (14 years) and Cirillo Almeida (15 years) were but little behind him. The examination in Spanish was conducted by the Revd. F. Leimarkes, of Footscow.

This terminated the examination of the French school, and the examination of the Portuguese school might be considered more difficult than that of the other, as the boys (most of them Spanish or English) had to translate from Spanish into French and thence into English. The examination in this language (reading, translating and grammar) was particularly satisfactory. The names of those most distinguished themselves were: 1st class, José Aires (10 years) and Cirillo Almeida (15 years); 2nd class, Severino Alberto (14 years) and Cirillo Almeida (15 years). The Revd. Father Jaquemin conducted this portion of the examination.

In Portuguese, Senhores Gutterrez and Nolasco acted as Examiners. The boys of this class were examined as to their knowledge of Portuguese grammar and reading, translation into English, &c. all the children of European parents born and brought up in the colony, who might be said to speak Chinese almost unconsciously, are left in ignorance of it. I should be inclined to attribute this neglect to the reason given by Dr. Summer, Professor of Chinese in King's College, London, in his correspondence with the *China Express*, in which the learned gentleman points to the universal belief, that the Chinese language is a most difficult one to learn, as the great obstacle to the study of the language. I cannot, however, agree with the learned professor in this opinion, as the Chinese language is of all others the easiest to learn. Any one who has ever lived in China will admit that it has some difficulties. For the formation and instruction of this Chinese Class, the Directors of the school have had and will have many difficulties to overcome, most of them of the unsteadiness of purpose of the boys, perhaps not remarkable in climate where the mind is so much given over to change and fond of variety. On the other hand, the Directors of St. Saviour's are of opinion that if young boys are not instructed in the Chinese language, we shall never have good interpreters. An interpreter to be really valuable, must not only be able to speak the Chinese language correctly, but he must be imbued with the genius of the language. He must not only speak in it, he must also think in it; and it is impossible for any man so to acquire a language after his mind has been formed

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(Third day.)

The proceedings in connection with the examination of the Scholars of this School commenced this day, His Excellency Sir Richard MacDonnell having kindly consented to present the prizes to the successful candidates. The Governor arrived about 11.30, and several ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst them Judge Ball, Dr. Dick, M. I. H. &c. &c. The musical class played the national anthem on the Governor's arrival, and afterwards various other pieces, and the direction of Mr. Steward. They were very creditably performed, the Clarinet and Flute being especially well played. A little tiny fellow in the corner played the Concertina, and as far as one could judge, with great facility and execution. Five themes were then read in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Chinese; the latter, we fear, being hardly appreciated by the hearers. The examination being concluded, Father Raimondi said—My friends, you are young men, and gentlemen—Saint Saviour's school is essentially a commercial school. It is not to be otherwise in a place like this, and in the midst of a population so entirely devoted to trade. The requirements of the colony must be attended to; therefore a prominent position is given to the study of the English language, to arithmetic, geography, and book-keeping. A knowledge of the French language, as being likely to prove of use in a commercial career, is also imparted. Neither is music nor drawing neglected. They have been deemed necessary elements in the education of a gentleman, and we are of opinion that every young man entering into life should be fitted to enter into society among those to whom England and her Colonies owe their wealth and prosperity, her merchant princes and gentlemen. Owing to the great number of Portuguese youths in the colony, we have at St. Saviour's a school where they can learn to read and write the Portuguese language correctly; it being most painful to be continually meeting people who cannot speak correctly in their own language, and being moreover impossible to instruct boys in a foreign language who are not familiar with their own. Knowing that the great want experienced by all classes in China is that of thoroughly qualified European interpreters, we have this year opened a class for the instruction in the Chinese language of the children of those who are of opinion that it is an absolute waste of time to attempt to acquire a practical knowledge of the Chinese language by studies, however earnestly pursued, in Europe. Experience teaches us that it is impossible to acquire the proper pronunciation anywhere out of China. There can be no better plan than to open a school here. We have often found it difficult to understand the Chinese, and we are now able to teach them. The children of European parents born and brought up in the colony, who might be said to speak Chinese almost unconsciously, are left in ignorance of it. I should be inclined to attribute this neglect to the reason given by Dr. Summer, Professor of Chinese in King's College, London, in his correspondence with the *China Express*, in which the learned gentleman points to the universal belief, that the Chinese language is a most difficult one to learn, as the great obstacle to the study of the language. I cannot, however, agree with the learned professor in this opinion, as the Chinese language is of all others the easiest to learn. Any one who has ever lived in China will admit that it has some difficulties. For the formation and instruction of this Chinese Class, the Directors of the school have had and will have many difficulties to overcome, most of them of the unsteadiness of purpose of the boys, perhaps not remarkable in climate where the mind is so much given over to change and fond of variety. On the other hand, the Directors of St. Saviour's are of opinion that if young boys are not instructed in the Chinese language, we shall never have good interpreters. An interpreter to be really valuable, must not only be able to speak the Chinese language correctly, but he must be imbued with the genius of the language. He must not only speak in it, he must also think in it; and it is impossible for any man so to acquire a language after his mind has been formed

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HONGKONG.

MACAO.

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

CON	DATE OF ARRIVAL	ORIGIN OF AGENT	DESTINATION	INTERVIEW
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SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TON	DATE OF ARRIVAL	ORIGIN: SHIP OR AGENT	DESTINATION	REMARKS
Alabaca	Dobnar	Sp. sh	501	a-p. 26	Agua		
America		It. bk.		Sept. 2	P. Canavero and Co	Callao	
Aureliana	diastera	Sp. bk.	180		Regulinsand Co		
Boreo	Lindquist	It. sh	692	May 3	Order	Hayana	Coolest
Bangkok	Chapout	Fr. bk	349	Oct. 4	del Nalle	Hayana	
Brangana		d. bk		Oct. 28	Raynal and Co	discharging	
Casta	Favarch	Sp. bk	352	May 20	A. de stello and Co	Laid up	
Cosma	Pe. bk	306	May 20	M. del Rio	Hayana	Coolest	
Concordia	(Stril)	Fr. bk	326	May 21	Order	Goa	
Confucius	Rushen	arc. b.	389	Oct. 28	R. Calderon	Hayana	
Delante	Dapout	Fr. bk.	649	Oct. 28	Blondstein and Co	Hayana	
Don Ildefonso	Tucson	Sp. bk.	305	Oct. 9	F. A. Futo	Hayana	
Egypto & Hoorn	Girard	Fr. sh	635	Aug. 28	Reynava Bros. and Co	Hayana	
Elizabeth Jacobs	Z. canavero	Fr. bk	327	Oct. 28	Peter and Ebell	Jawa	
Ephron		Fr. bk				Uncertain	
Eugenia	Jose Onata	Sp. sh.	1076	Oct. 1	J. N. J. Armeiro	Hayana	
Iwa		d. bk.		sept. 14	M. A. de Remedios	For Sale	
Li Liduna	Van-Drink	bk.	468	Oct. 22	C. Loser	Hayana	
Li Yung	de auy. I. Y.	Sp. sh.	799	Sept. 2	P. F. Castro and Co	Hayana	
Jeomjong		Sp. bk.		Oct. 28	F. A. Futo	Hayana	
Josefa Almira	Lee	Fr. sh.	3142	Oct. 12	Calderon	Uncertain	
David Wilhelm III	Du. bk.			Sept. 28	Peter and Ebell	Hayana	
Leleley	Schant	Sp. bk.	871	Sept. 28	A. Armeiro	Hayana	
Misito		Sp. sh.		Aug. 28	F. F. Castro and Co	Hayana	
Manila	Alcatraz	Sp. bk.	423	Sept. 28	J. N. J. Armeiro	Hayana	
Marla Laure	Ayvil	Fr. bk.	393	sept. 30	N. J. Armeiro	Hayana	
Merito	Corpe	Fr. bk.	680			Hayana	
Onrust	Wolfszahn ch	Du. sh.	892	Oct. 24	N. J. Armeiro	Hayana	
de los Angeles	U. sh.	436	Sept. 24	F. F. Castro and Co	Hayana		
Regente	Cardonet	Fr. bk.	328	Sept. 2	Losso	Hayana	
Rey de España	Silva	Fr. bk.	435	Sept. 2	Calderon and Co	Hayana	
Terniza	Lander	Fr. bk.	371	July 22	L. Marques	Laid up	Coolest

YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA.						
SHIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & (REG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIV.	ONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DISTINCTION.
Allen-Isle	Gray	U. S. bk.	450	Sept 1	Island, Downie and Co	F. or charter
Archibald	Gray	U. S. bk.	892	Sept 25	E. C. Kirby & Co	F. or charter
Argus	U. S. str	10	Aug. 21	Shaw, Cull and Co.	Uncertain	
Burch Grove	U. S. str	10	Sept 1	Wilkin and Robison	F. or charter	
Chatsworth	Shaw	U. S. bk.	536	Sept 10	Robison, Sharb and Co	New York
Civilian	Burdin	U. S. bk.	431	Sept 4	Aspinall, Cornes and Co	Uncertain
Comrad	Moran	U. S. bk.	50	Sept 28	Island, Downie and Co	F. or charter
Cores	Garry	U. S. bk.	581	Sept 10	W. Kempling and Co.	Uncertain
Cornwall	U. S. bk.	10	Sept 10	Aspinall, Cornes and Co	Uncertain	
Glencover	U. S. bk.	10	Sept 10	Glover and Co	Uncertain	
Hugh Fortescue	Perian	U. S. bk.	568	Sept 1	Hite, de Poney	Uncertain
Jacob	Ornth	U. S. bk.	894	Sept 15	Downie and Co	Batavia
John	Belk	U. S. bk.	573	Sept 20	R. S. Emptner and Co.	London
Norfolk	Hopwood	U. S. bk.	224	Jan. 25	Order	"
Phillip L.	Macenzie	U. S. bk.	293	Sept 26	E. Freeman	"
Phineas Annala	Alkamade	U. S. bk.	840	Sept 18	Textor and Co	Nagasaki
Rhinoc	Blanford	U. S. bk.	464	Sept 25	Ross, Barber and Co	New York
Saint Aubin	Launce </td <td>U. S. bk.</td> <td>1161</td> <td>Sept 1</td> <td>L. Lindau and Co</td> <td>Hongkong</td>	U. S. bk.	1161	Sept 1	L. Lindau and Co	Hongkong
Fivepce	Mason	U. S. bk.	1650	June 28	Aspinall, Cornes and Co	Uncertain
Tun-liao	Bound	U. S. str.	610	Sept 8	Woe, Barnet and Co	Uncertain
Wanlaroo	Waties	U. S. bk.	611	Sept 1	Wilkin & Robison	London

RIVER STEAMERS.

RIVER STEAMERS.					
HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON					
Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Pame	British	Johnson	90	116	H. & W. Cook Company's tug
Pine Dart	British		410		H. C. and H. Steam-boat Company
Kia Shan	British	Faylor	250		Do
Kia Kiang	British	B. nung	1065		H. C. and M. Steam-boat Company's tug
Linlin	British		101		Union Dock Company
Little Orphan	British		628		H. C. and M. Steam-boat Company's tug
Peking	British	Godall	450		Do
Sir J. Janjoubay	Amos	Wilson	140		Thomas Hunt & Co
Spark	British	Carroll	381		H. C. and M. Steam-boat Company
White Cloud					

D. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

NAME.	ITU.	TUNN.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE.
Acorn,	Hospital ship	—	—	Asst Surgeon in Charge	Shanghai
Adventure,	steam Troop ship	2	400	Charles L. Waddilove	Hongkong
Algerine,	gun-vessel	3	37	C. H. De Merville Lieut.	Hongkong
Argus,	steam, sloop	39	300	H. E. Round C.mander	Japan
Baunter,	gun-boat	3	60	J. C. Pringle Lieut.	Hongkong
Basilisk,	padding sloop	3	40	W. N. W. Hewitt V.C.	Japan
Bonacker,	gun-boat	6	10	in Ordinary (retiring)	H. k'ong
Butard,	gun-boat,	3	60	C. T. Mangum Lieut.	Hongkong
Cockchafer,	gun-boat,	1	40	Howard Kerr, Lieut.	Shanghai
Comorant,	gun-vessel	4	200	G. D. Broad Comr.	Japan
Dove,	gun-boat,	3	60	in ordinary	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat,	3	40	Robert S. Hunt Lt.	Swatow
Firm,	gun-boat,	3	60	Alfred Catm Lt.	Hongkong
Flamer,	naval hospital	—	60	Attached to Melville	Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat,	3	30	J. E. Stokes Lt. Com.	Japan
Grasshopper,	gun-boat,	3	60	J. C. Patterson Lt.	Anway
Hardy,	gun-boat	3	60	Geo. Morice Lieut.	Ningpo
Haughty,	gun-boat,	3	60	C. N. Singleton Lieut.	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-boat,	3	60	P. E. Laird, Lieut.	Hongkong
Hesper	store ship,	4	130	Geo. Thain Staff Comr.	Hongkong
Insolent,	steam sloop	3	150	J. C. Townsend Lieut.	Hongkong
Insolent,	gun-boat,	3	60	G. T. Nichols, Lieut.	Japan
Janus,	gun-boat,	3	40	C. F. W. Johnson	Hongkong
Leven,	gun-vessel	3	80	— Lieut.	Hongkong Afloat,
Manila,	store vessel	4	70	James R. Ryan Master	Shanghai
Melville,	Naval Hospital	—	60	R. Bernard, D. I. G. &	Hongkong
Opasum,	gun-boat,	3	30	K. H. A. Munzing Lt.	Hongkong
Osprey,	gun vessel	4	200	W. Menzies Comr.	ordered home
Pearl	c. corvette	21	400	John Fries Ross Capt.	Singapore
Palorus,	corvette	21	400	W. H. H. Russell Capt.	Yokohama
Perseus,	steam sloop	14	200	W. H. H. Russell Capt.	Yokohama
Princess Charlotte,	decaying ship,	1	—	Commodore Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal,	h. of battle flag ship,	73	400	W. G. James Flag, ship	Yokohama
Rattler,	steam sloop	17	200	J. W. Webb Comr.	Hongkong
Rifleman,	survey sloop	5	1	W. J. Reed, Master	Coast of South Ch
Salamia,	pad. desp. ves.	1	250	Francis G. Suttle Comr.	Hongkong
Serpent,	corvett,	12	200	R. W. Couragey Capt.	Japan
Seymour,	sur. sc. despatch vessel	4	200	C. H. Bullock Comr.	Serv. serv. Japan
Slaney,	gun-boat,	1	40	W. F. L. Elyon Lt.	Japan
Snap,	gun-boat,	3	60	Geo. Powys Lt.	Tientsin
Starling,	gun-boat Tender	3	60	in Ordinary.	Wan-poo
Waterful,	gun-boat	3	40	Harbor Tender to Fleet	Hongkong
Vessel,	gun-boat	3	60	— Lt.	Shanghai

Shipping.

Shipping.

Shipping.	Shipping.
VESSELS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG AND CANTON.	VESSELS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG AND CANTON.
Addison, from Liverpool, Feb. 17. Andrea, from Cardiff, April 2 Andromeda, from Gravesend, May 1 Aun Sim, from Sunderland, April 19 Bessie Stanton, from Newport, May 17 Birch Grove, from Cardiff. Burnside, from New York April 21 Caroline, from New York Cavour, from London, Mar. 26 Chusan, from London, Derwent, from Liverpool, April 3. Elizabeth, from Hamburg Elinna, from Rotterdam Era, from Callao, July 10. Florentin, from Singapore Golden Sunset, from Liverpool Grandpoule, from Havana Her Majesty, from London Jacobus, from Hellevoet via Newcastle, May 2	Lucerne, from London, Aug. 17 Northern Queen, from Calcutta Nevrhard, Schulp, from Newport, July 14. Ocean King, from London Odin, from Shields, May 14 Omega, from Singapore Pamerton, from Penang Patriarch, Saubhari, from Hellevoet via Calcutta May 26. Queen of the Age, from Deal, July 7. Ramsey, from Sydney, March 4 Seaflex, from Singapore Shan Lee, from London. Summer Cloud, from Shields, Mar. 4. Sea Hell, from London, June 25. Success, from Bangkok Susanne, from Bangkok Taylor, from Singapore Tun Fuli Hin, from Bangkok. Victory, from Liverpool Wanderer, from Hongkong

WHAMPOA.

James Ashlin, from Portland, July 1.
Yun Chai tong, from Bangkok.

PRICE OF THE CHINA MAIL. Weekly, — Per Annum, *Fifteen Spanish Dollars*; Six Months, *Nine Dollars*; Three Months, *Five Dollars* — all payable in advance. Subscriptions were considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry of the present term.

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Advertisements will not be repeated unless so ordered but ***Notices of Firms*** will be continued at the same rate, in the OVERLAND ISSUES, unless otherwise directed.

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